(3) Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur, from 160, 000 tonnes per annumto 260, 000 tonnes per annumof crude steel capacity.

(b) and (c) The Bhilai Steel Plant is being expanded from 2. 5 MT to 4 MT per annum of crude steel.

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Against the expanded capacity of 1. 5 MT of crude steel, capacity utilisation of this facility in 1986-87 was 47 per cent. Capacity utilisation of the saleable steel facilities under the expansion programme (t. 188 million tonnes) was 47 per cent in 1986-87.

The expansion scheme also provided for facilities for additional production of .. 0. 93 million tonnes of hot metal. These facilities have- not yet been commissioned but with the use of hot metal from the existing facilities, it was calculated that in 1986-87 the interim' crude steel and saleable steel capacities of the expansion facilities were 0. 9 MT and 0. 7 MT respectively "and these had a capacity utilisation of 78 per cent in both cases in 1986-87.

The low *capacity* utilisation of the crude stee] and saleable steel facilities already set up under the expansion scheme are on account of inadequate availability of hot metal. The hot metal facility would be | commissioned by about the end of 1987-88.

The Bokaro Steel Plant is under expansion from 1. 7 million tonnes ^ 4 million tonnes of crude steel per annum.

The facilities for manufacture of hot metal have been fully commissioned and in 1986-87 these had a capacity utilisation of 74 per rent.

The additional crude steel under the expansion scheme was estimated to provide 2. 3 million tonnes per annum. Part of this (about 0. 8 million tonnes) was to come by expansion of the earlier units, and 1. 5 million tonnes was to come from the new SMS-II. The capacity utilisation of SM. S-II was about 54 per cent in J 986-57.

Similarly, the additional 1. 8 miDior J tonnes of saleable steel that is to be produced under the expansion scheme was expected to be made up of a new Cold Rolling Mill (CRM) to give 1. 185 million tonnes of saleable steel and the balance 0. 616 million tonnes by expansion of the existing units. The CRM is yet under construction and is expected to be commissioned by th_e end of 1987-88.

The reason for low production of crudesteel which also affects production ofsaleable steel is on account of shortage• of oxygen, this shortage is expected to beremoved by about June, 1988.

The third scheme of expansion is being carried out at the Alloy Steels Plant of SAIL at Durgapur. Its crude steel capacity is being increased from 0. 16 million tonnes to 0. 26 million tonnes per annum. Thi_s expansion is expected to be completed in September, 1987.

Mandays created through National Rural Employment Programme

2173. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total $numbe_r$ of mandays created in the country during the year 1986-87 in the various States under the National Rural Employment Programme;

(b) the total amount distributed in cash and the total amount of foodgrains distributed as wages $unJe_r$ the above programme in the various States; and

(c) what further steps are being taken to increase the $tamp_0$ of the National Rural Employment Programme?

THE MINISTER. OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV); (a) and (b) A statement indicating the cash funds and foodgrains utilised under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) together with mandays generated in different States during the year 1986-87 as per reports received so far is enclosed. *(See* below).

(c) Under [he National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) the generation of employment is monitored. The annual target of generating tbout 2300 lakh mandays per year in the "Vllth Plan has always been achieved. The tempo is I accordingly considered to be satisfactory.

Statement

Cash funds and foodgrains utilised and employment generated under NREP during 1986-87

State/UT	Utilisation of* Cash funds (Rs. lakh)	Food-mains (Mts)	Employ-ment ge-neration (lakh man days)
1	2	3	4	5
J Andhra Pradesh.	. 589222	96561	264-22
2 Assam.....	. 1281-14	5710	49. 88
3 Bihar.....	. 6131 35	151865	357-17
4 Gujarat	. 2925-18	51087	139-77
5 Haryana.	554 76	8521	16-74
1 Himachal Pradesh.	385-23	4886	20-49
7 Jammu & Kashmir.	1563 43	19157	39-69
t Karnataka. . . .	. .. 2249 80	39857	121-55
i *9* Kerala.	. 1896 44	22567	18-18
fft Madhya Pradesh	. 3475 40	90363	241-28
11 Maharashtra..	. 2981 23	7918	175. 39
12 Manipur	89 78	653	5-22
13 Meghalaya. . . .	83. 45	601	4-03
14 Nagaland.	69. 35	- 500	2 50
15 Orissa.. .	. 2813 96	49271	181-77
16 Punjab	. '. 422-20	9920	19. 04
17 Rajasthan..	.. 6183 78	242385	896. 17
18 Sikkim	63 96	647	2. 82
19 Tamil Nadu. . . .	i.. 5460 16	101272	336-24
20 Tripura	212 63	2726	1053
*I*L Uttar Pradesh.	. 10710. 11	191932	456. 98
22 West Bengal.	. 4165 25	45998	204 IS
3 A&N Islands	5030	289	2. -93

•As per reports received upto 4. 5. 19 87.

1	2.	. 3'	4	5
24	Arunachal Pradesh.	37 54	7	19^{8}
25	Chandigarh	- 9. 74	37	035
26	D&N Haveli.	13. 40	191	065
27	Delhi.	9. 07	19	0 29
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	. 48. 30	NIL	1 83
29	Lakshadweep	28. 17	139	1 30
30	Mizoram	34. 87	NIL	1 32
31.	Pondicherry.	45. 98	227	2 06
	ALL INDIA	.. 59888 18	1145298	3640 18

Survey of offshore seabed $_{0}i$ Audhra Pradesh

2174. SHRl PARVATHANENI UP-ENDRA; Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pjeased to state:

(a) whether the offshore seabed of Andhra Pradesh had repently been surveyed to find out the existence of minerals embedded therein; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULAR1 SINHA): (a). and (b) Yes, Sir. Spce, 19"83, the Geological Survey of India, an Organisation under the Department of Mines, has been conducting survey in th_{e} olTshore seabed of Andhra Pradesh. The^survey is still ij, progress. As a result of survey carried out so far, traces of minerals like Zircon, Monazite, Ilmenite, etc. have been found in shelf sediments within-territorial waters.

Snpply of potable water to the villages of Andhra Pradesh

2175. SHRI PARVATHANENI UP-ENDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-TURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of villages in Andhra Pradesh, which were | are proposed to be provided with potable water under -the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Schemes during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) what is the number of villages pro-vided with. AJt. W. S. ' Schemes during 1985-86; and

(c) what is the number of villages which have been sanctioned capital outlay for these schemes during 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF. RURAL DE 3 VELOPMENT IN THE i MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMA-NAND YADAV); (a) The number of villages in Andhra Pradesh which were proposed to be provided with polable water during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 were 1103 and 1618 respectively under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and other schemes.

(b) 3045 village were provided with drinking water facilities during 1985-86 under ARWSP, MNP arid other rural water supply schemes.

(o) In 1986-87, 6155 Water Supply Schemes fo_{r} covering 3433 village's at an estimated cost of Rs. 5300. 28 lakhs were approved by the Government of India under the ARWSP.